

Лекция 10. Задачи с ограничениями

x_0 - решение $\min_{\substack{Ax=b \\ x \in Q}} f(x)$ Q - мн-во плоской структуры

↑
базис.

Пример $Q = \mathbb{R}_+^d$

$$x^{k+1} = \Pi_Q(x^k - h \nabla f(x^k)) = [x^k - h \nabla f(x^k)]_+$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \langle x, Cx \rangle - \langle d, x \rangle$$

$$\nabla f(x) = \underbrace{Cx - d}_{\text{градиент}}$$

1 параметр (скаляр)

$$\min_{\substack{Ax=b \\ x \in Q}} f(x) = \min_{x \in Q} \left\{ f(x) + \max_{\lambda} \langle \lambda, Ax - b \rangle \right\} =$$

$$= \min_{x \in Q} \max_{\lambda} \underbrace{f(x) + \langle \lambda, Ax - b \rangle}_{L(x, \lambda)}$$

↑
базис. мин. ⇒ базис.

2 параметра (вектор)

$$\min_{x \in Q} \max_{\lambda} \underbrace{f(x) + \langle \lambda, Ax - b \rangle}_{L(x, \lambda)} = \max_{\lambda} \min_{x \in Q} L(x, \lambda)$$

фон-Клейнман
Сон-Куриган

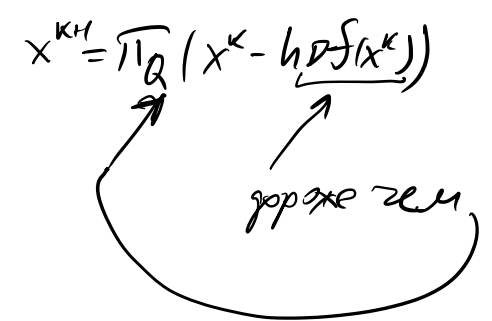
Пример. $Ax = b \rightarrow g(x) \leq 0$

↑
базис.

$\max_{\lambda} \langle \lambda, Ax - b \rangle$

↓

$\max_{\lambda \geq 0} \langle \lambda, g(x) \rangle$



$L(x, \lambda)$ - lin. no x , lin. no λ , Q - konv. i komp.

$$\max_{\lambda} \underbrace{\min_{x \in Q} \{ \langle \lambda, Ax - b \rangle + f(x) \}}_{\tilde{f}(\lambda)}$$

$$f(\lambda) = -\tilde{f}(\lambda)$$

gbrimob
zagalra

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \min_{\lambda} f(\lambda) \\ \max_{x \in Q} \{ \langle \lambda, b - Ax \rangle - f(x) \} \end{array} \right.$$

Π - puller. $f(x) = \sum_{k=1}^d f_k(x_k)$ ↑ razrusenie na 1D
 esli $Q = \prod_{i=1}^d [a_i, b_i]$

$$\nabla f(\lambda) = b - Ax(\lambda), \text{ zhe}$$

$x(\lambda)$ - lin. zagalra

$$\max_{x \in Q} \{ \langle \lambda, b - Ax \rangle - f(x) \}$$

$x(\lambda)$ - lin. zagalra

$$f(\lambda) = \max_{x \in \mathbb{R}^d} L(x, \lambda)$$

$$L_x(x, \lambda) = 0$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$x(\lambda)$$

$$\nabla f(\lambda) = \nabla_{\lambda} (L(x(\lambda), \lambda)) = \nabla x(\lambda)^T \cdot L_x(x(\lambda), \lambda) + \underbrace{L_{\lambda}(x(\lambda), \lambda)}_{=0}$$

$$= \frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda}(x, \lambda) \Big|_{x=x(\lambda)}$$

$$f(\lambda) = \max_{x \in Q} \{ \langle \lambda, b - Ax \rangle - f(x) \}$$

$\tilde{\lambda}$ - προβλεπόμενα σημ. ζήτησης $\min_{\lambda} f(\lambda)$

$x(\tilde{\lambda})$ - κάθε κορεσμένο y αυτού προβλεπόμενα?

$$\langle \tilde{\lambda}, \underbrace{b - Ax(\tilde{\lambda})}_{\nabla f(\tilde{\lambda})} \rangle - f(x(\tilde{\lambda})) \geq \langle \tilde{\lambda}, \underbrace{b - Ax_0}_{=0} \rangle - f(x_0) = -f(x_0)$$

$$1) f(x(\tilde{\lambda})) - f(x_0) \leq \langle \tilde{\lambda}, b - Ax(\tilde{\lambda}) \rangle = \langle \tilde{\lambda}, \nabla f(\tilde{\lambda}) \rangle$$

$$2) \|Ax(\tilde{\lambda}) - b\|_2 = \|\nabla f(\tilde{\lambda})\|_2$$

Ζητούμενα $f(x(\tilde{\lambda})) - f(x_0) \leq \varepsilon$
 $\|Ax(\tilde{\lambda}) - b\|_2 \leq \bar{\varepsilon}$

προσπαθούμε $\langle \tilde{\lambda}, \nabla f(\tilde{\lambda}) \rangle \leq \varepsilon$
 $\|\nabla f(\tilde{\lambda})\|_2 \leq \bar{\varepsilon}$

Θεωρούμε πρόβλημα

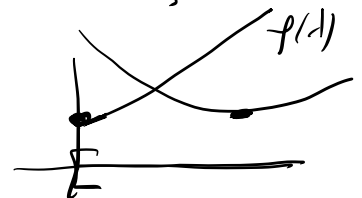
$$\min_{x \in Q} f(x) \rightarrow \text{βασμ.}$$

$$g(x) \leq 0 \rightarrow \text{βασμ.}$$

$$f(\lambda) = \max_{x \in Q} \{ - \langle \lambda, g(x) \rangle - f(x) \}$$

$$\min_{\lambda \geq 0} f(\lambda)$$

$$\nabla f(\lambda) = -g(x(\lambda))$$



συνεπώς $\begin{cases} \text{μνδσ } f'(\lambda) = 0 & \text{μνδσ} \\ f'(\lambda) \geq 0, \lambda = 0 \end{cases}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 -\langle \tilde{\lambda}, g(x(\tilde{\lambda})) \rangle - f(x(\tilde{\lambda})) &\geq -\langle \tilde{\lambda}, g(x_0) \rangle - f(x_0) \geq \\
 f(x(\tilde{\lambda})) - f(x_0) &\leq \langle \tilde{\lambda}, g(x(\tilde{\lambda})) \rangle = \underbrace{\underbrace{0}_{\text{in } 0} \quad \text{in } 0}_{\text{in } 0} \geq -f(x_0) \\
 &= \langle \tilde{\lambda}, \nabla f(\tilde{\lambda}) \rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

$$1) \quad f(x(\tilde{\lambda})) - f(x_0) \leq \langle \tilde{\lambda}, \nabla f(\tilde{\lambda}) \rangle$$

$$2) \quad \| [g(x(\tilde{\lambda}))]_+ \|_2 = \| [-\nabla f(\tilde{\lambda})]_+ \|_2$$

$\tilde{\lambda} = \lambda_*$ - *best possible choice*, το
 $x(\lambda_*) = x_*$.

Υποβολή Συνήμερα

$\|\tilde{\lambda}\|_2 = ?$

Υμ. $\exists \bar{x} \in Q : \gamma = \min_i \{-g_i(\bar{x})\} > 0$

$$\forall i=1, m \quad g_i(\bar{x}) \leq -\gamma$$

$$g(x) \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow g_i(x) \leq 0 \quad i=1, m$$

best possible choice

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(0) \geq f(\lambda_*) &= \max_{x \in Q} \left\{ -\sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_{*i} g_i(x) - f(x) \right\} \geq \\
 &\downarrow \text{no penalty} \\
 \lambda_* &= \underset{\lambda \geq 0}{\text{argmin}} f(\lambda) \geq -\sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_{*i} g_i(\bar{x}) - f(\bar{x})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$f(0) + f(\bar{x}) \geq - \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_{*i} g_i(\bar{x}) \geq \gamma \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_{*i} = \gamma \|\lambda_*\|_1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|\lambda_*\|_1 &\leq \frac{1}{\gamma} (f(\bar{x}) + f(0)) = \\ &= \frac{1}{\gamma} (f(\bar{x}) - \min_{x \in Q} f(x)) \end{aligned}$$

① другой пример.

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & f(x) \\ \text{Ax} &= b \\ x &\in Q \end{aligned}$$

$$p(\lambda) = \max_{x \in Q} \{ \langle \lambda, b - Ax \rangle - f(x) \} = \Phi(A^T \lambda)$$

$$-f(x_*) = \langle \lambda_*, \underbrace{b - Ax_*}_{0} \rangle - f(x_*) =$$

$$= \max_{x \in Q} \{ \langle \lambda_*, b - Ax \rangle - f(x) \} \geq$$

$$\geq \langle \lambda_*, b - Ax \rangle - f(x) =$$

$$= \langle \lambda_*, Ax_* - Ax \rangle - f(x) = \langle A^T \lambda_*, x_* - x \rangle - f(x)$$

$$f(x) \geq f(x_*) + \langle -A^T \lambda_*, x - x_* \rangle$$

Из неравенства $f(x) \Rightarrow -A^T \lambda_* \in \partial f(x_*)$

$$-A^T \lambda_* = \partial f(x_*)$$

$$\lambda_0 \in (\ker A^T)^\perp$$

$$\|Df(x_0)\|_2^2$$

$$\| -A^T \lambda_0 \|_2^2 = \langle -A^T \lambda_0, -A^T \lambda_0 \rangle =$$

$$= \langle \lambda_0, A^T A \lambda_0 \rangle \geq \lambda_{\min}^+(A^T A) \|\lambda_0\|_2^2$$

$$\boxed{\|\lambda_0\|_2^2 \leq \frac{\|Df(x_0)\|_2^2}{\lambda_{\min}^+(A^T A)}}$$

↓
мин. полож.
собств.
знач. $A^T A$.

Возвращаемся к первоначальной задаче

$$\min_{\lambda \in \mathbb{R}^m} f(\lambda)$$

$$f(\lambda) = \max_{x \in \mathbb{R}^d} \{ \langle \lambda, x \rangle - f(x) \}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{M}{2} x_1^2 + \frac{L}{2} x_2^2$$

$$f(\lambda) = \frac{1}{2L} \lambda_1^2 + \frac{1}{2M} \lambda_2^2$$

$$\max_{x_i} \left\{ \lambda_i x_i - \frac{c x_i^2}{2} \right\}$$

$$\lambda_i = c_i x_i \Rightarrow x_i = \frac{\lambda_i}{c_i}$$

$$\frac{\lambda_i^2}{c_i} - \frac{\lambda_i^2}{2c_i} = \frac{\lambda_i^2}{2c_i}$$

$f(x) \rightarrow \mu$ -свойства бочн. в 2-м этапе, но
 $\rightarrow L$ -линейн. шаг.
 $Q = \mathbb{R}^d$ бочн. шаг \rightarrow
 $f(\lambda)$ (complex. no \rightarrow $\frac{1}{L}$ -свойства бочн.
 \downarrow \rightarrow $\frac{1}{\mu}$ -линейн. шаг.
 \downarrow \rightarrow $\frac{1}{\mu}$ -линейн. шаг.
 $\max_{x \in \mathbb{R}^d} \{ \langle \lambda, x \rangle - f(x) \}$

$\min_{x \in Q} f(x) \rightarrow \mu$ -свойства бочн. в 2-м этапе.
 $Ax = b$

$$f(\lambda) = \max_{x \in Q} \{ \langle \lambda, b - Ax \rangle - f(x) \}$$

$$\downarrow L_f = \frac{\lambda_{\max}(A^T A)}{\mu} - \text{линейн. шаг.}$$

Даже если $f(x)$ L_f -линейн. шаг и линейн.,
 но $f(\lambda)$ - не линейн. свойства бочн.

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} f(x(\lambda)) - f(x_*) &\leq \langle \lambda, \nabla f(\lambda) \rangle = \varepsilon_f \\ \|Ax(\lambda) - b\|_2 &\leq \|\nabla f(\lambda)\|_2 \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\frac{1}{2L_f} \|\nabla f(\lambda)\|_2^2 \leq f(\lambda) - f(\lambda_*) = \varepsilon_f$$

$$\|\nabla f(\lambda)\|_2 \sim \sqrt{L_f \varepsilon_f}$$

$$\sqrt{L_f \varepsilon_f} \cdot R_\lambda = \varepsilon_f$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\varepsilon_f \sim \varepsilon_f^2$$

Как решить проблему?

Идея \rightarrow решать задачу регуляризации φ линейным
времем, т.е. $N(\varepsilon_f) \sim \ln \varepsilon_f^{-1}$.

методы
отсечения
(тип метода
Эммы.)

использ.
субгр.
век. f
(если есть
если нет
регуляризатор.
(в более сложном))

Регуляризатор задачи

$$f^m(\lambda) = f(\lambda) + \frac{\mu}{2} \|\lambda\|_2^2 \rightarrow \min_{\lambda \in \mathbb{R}^m}$$

$$\underbrace{\langle \lambda, \nabla f(\lambda) \rangle}_{\varepsilon} \leq \frac{L_{f^m}}{m} \left(f^m(\lambda) - \underbrace{\min_{\lambda \in \mathbb{R}^m} f^m(\lambda)}_{f^m(\lambda^*)} \right)$$

$$L_m = L_f + \mu$$

$$\|\lambda^m\|_2^2 \leq \frac{2}{\mu} (f(0) - f(\lambda^*))$$

D-6. $f^m(\lambda) - f^m(\lambda^m) \geq \frac{1}{2L_{f^m}} \|\nabla f^m(\lambda)\|_2^2 =$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x) &\rightarrow \text{Hessmatrix} \\
 &\quad L\text{-Wegk.} \\
 f(x) - f(x_0) &\geq \\
 &\geq \frac{1}{2L} \|Df(x)\|_2^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\|Df(\lambda) + \mu\lambda\|_2^2}{2L\mu} \geq \\
 &\geq \frac{\mu \langle Df(\lambda), \lambda \rangle}{L\mu}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\mu}{2} \|\lambda_0^m\|_2^2 &= \frac{\mu}{2} \|\lambda_0^m - 0\|_2^2 \leq f^m(0) - f^m(\lambda_0^m) \leq \\
 &\quad \frac{\mu}{2} \|0 - \lambda_0^m\|_2^2 \leq f(0) - f(\lambda_0)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Phi^m(\lambda_0^m) &= f(\lambda_0^m) + \frac{\mu}{2} \|\lambda_0^m\|_2^2 \geq f(\lambda_0) + \underbrace{\frac{\mu}{2} \|\lambda_0^m\|_2^2}_{\geq 0} \\
 &\geq f(\lambda_0)
 \end{aligned}$$

Alternative 1) $f(0) - f(\lambda_0) \leq \min_{\substack{Ax=b \\ x \in \mathbb{R}}} f(x) - \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} f(x)$

2) $\|\lambda_0^m\|_2 \leq \|\lambda_0\|_2$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mu &\sim \Sigma - \text{kleinsterer Wertesatz} \\
 \Sigma_p &\sim \Sigma \cdot \mu
 \end{aligned}$$

→ im Algorithmus von TOS, wo $\|Df(\lambda)\|_2 \leq \|Df^m(\lambda)\|_2 + \mu\|\lambda\|_2$

$$\|Df(\lambda)\|_2 \sim \varepsilon$$

$$\Downarrow_m$$
$$\|Df(\lambda)\|_2 \sim \varepsilon/2$$

$$m \|\lambda\|_2 \sim \varepsilon/2 \Rightarrow m \sim \varepsilon/2R$$